19 33

Department of [illegible]

OFFICE [illegible]

STATION [illegible]

All No. 773

A 3.80/84

Dated

Pages in the file

(SUBJECT.)

[illegible]

Ref. A--2--3257--34.

South Kanara Collector's Office
Mangalore, dated 2nd August 1934.

From

H. P. Gawne, Esq, I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara.

To

The Secretary to the Board,
Land Revenue & Settlement,
Madras.

Sir,

Pensions--Political--Ravi Varma Narasimha Raja, M.R.Ry. Avgl, --Holder of P.P.C. 3326--Death--continuance of the pension to heirs - orders solicited.

M.R.Ry. Ravi Varma Narasimha Raja Avgl of Vittal cashe (Puttur Taluk), a Political pensioner and holder of P.P.C. No. 3326 died intestate on 9.5.1934. He was governed by the Aliyasanthana Law of inheritance. He was the last member of his family and did not have any natural heirs. But long before his death, he is said to have adopted his own 10 children named below as his heirs.

(1) Cheluvamma alias Doddamma
(2) Ravivarma Krishna Raja
(3) Thirumala Varma
(4) Sonbhadramma
(5) Janardhana Varma
(6) Seethamma
(7) Lakmi Amma
(8) Adithya Varma
(9) Rukmini Amma
(10) Rama Varma

Of these No. 4 Sonbhadramma expired during his life time and the remaining 9 persons survive him. They now request that the pension may be continued to No. 2 Ravi Varma Krishna Raja, on the ground that they have become the legal heirs of the deceased by

their adoption.

2. The following documents have been produced by them to prove their adoption.

(1) a printed copy of the invitation issued for the adoption ceremony held on 16.5.1915.

(2) An unauthenticated copy of memorial dated 4th June 1915 said to have been submitted to Government by the deceased after adoption.

(3) A certified copy of a mortgage deed executed on 4.5.1920 by the deceased in favour of one Shankernarain Terkunjathaya and others. No orders from Government appear to have been received on the memorial. The last named document mentions that the deceased and Cheluvamma Krishnaya and others adopted by him are liable for the repayment of the debt. The Tahsildar, Puttur, has also examined some respectable persons who depose that they were present at the adoption ceremony on 16.5.1915 and that the deceased had adopted his 10 children as his legal heirs on that day. He says that the adoption in this case is beyond dispute.

3. The pension of Rs.6,019-1-0 per annum was registered in the name of the deceased in G.O.No. 52, Rev. dated 28th January 1898. From this G.O. it is seen that the pension is in lieu of territorial rights resumed by the Government from the family and that it is permanent and hereditary in the family. No doubt B.S.O. 73-4 (8) authorises the Collectors to continue such pensions to legal heirs including, in the case of Hindus, adopted heirs. But the point for consideration is whether the adoption in this case is legal and valid in accordance with the terms of the treaty entered into by the predecessors-in-title of the deceased and the British Government. The claimants however contend that the adoption is valid and that they are entitled to the family pension. They have also invited my attention to the following references in support of their contention.

12 Madras I.L.R.126 Gangolly Krishna Rao's Aliyasanthana Law paras 42 & 72. } to show that the last surviving member is absolutely entitled to the family property and can dispose of the same either inter vivos or by will at his will and pleasure.

13 Madras I.L.R.209 20 Madras I.L.R. 51 24 Madras I.L.R. 73 P.C. 25 Madras Law Journal 411 Last para on page 29 of Sundar Iyer's Malabar & Aliyasantana Law 1922 edition.	to show that the last surviving member can adopt at his will and pleasure without the consent of anybody, and any person or persons of any sex or age can be validly adopted.
Para 4, Pages 5 and 6 of Sundar Iyer's Malabar and Aliyasantana Law 1922 edition.	to show the prevailing custom of adopting one's own children to secure the family Malikhana or persion.

However as the matter is not free from doubt and as I have not got copy of the treaty referred to above I submit the case to the Board for orders.

4. Arrears of pension at Rs.4[illegible]-8-0 (excluding the Income-tax) are due to the deceased for the period from 1.4.1924 to 9.5.24. This amount may be ordered to be disbursed to Rajaveerma Krishna Raja referred to in para 1 above as desired by the remaining adopted heirs of the deceased.

5. The three documents referred to in para 2 above and the Commissioner's half of P.P.C No. 3226 are enclosed.

Your obedient servant,

Collector.

Revenue Department.

Records - G.O. No. 895 Revenue, dated the 16th August 1833 and No. 294 Revenue, dated the 13th March 1856 - Requisitions by the Board of Revenue.

From the Assistant Curator, Madras Record Office No. 9053, dated the 27th August 1934.

Endorsement No. 3397-B/34-1, dated the 3rd September 1934.

Forwarded.

P.K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) with enclosures.

Forwarded
(By Order)

D.R. Jagannatha Sastri
4.9.34
Superintendent.

ASR.

Revision Political (South Kanara) Vittal Palace. Rani varma rangasimhasapi

MEMORANDUM.

REQUESTED that the following records papers may accompany as they are required for the disposal of A.Ov. 3180/34:-

(1) Extract from minutes of consultation dt 13.3.1856 no. 294 R.D.

(2) G.O no 895 dt 16.8.1833

(3) ~~[illegible]~~

(4) Other connected papers.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE 20/8/34

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE
(LAND REVENUE),
~~Madras~~,
17.8 1934

K. Gopalachari
for Secretary.
1718

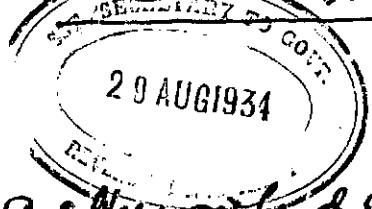
To

The

Madras Record Office Egmore

Hadeas Record office

Endt no. 905-3 dated 27-8-34.



Rv 3397/B

Furnished Pleased 29/8/34

acknowledge receipt

Asst Curator In charge.
27-8-34

27-8-34

To,

The Supt, Revenue Dept, F.S.G.
(For favour of transmission)

25

C.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined ..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:— Allowances. Pension (South Kanara Vittal Hussie. Continuance.

Dept. C. Sec (Ad) 16-9-31 CHIEF 14 SEP 1931 C4619

READ AGAIN ....., dated ..... 19.....

" " ..... " ..... 19.....

READ *ALSO*:—

No. ..... From the A 3180/34-1 No. ....., dated ..... 19.....

" ..... " ..... " ..... " ..... 19.....

" ..... " ..... " ..... " ..... 19.....

Order / Resolution — Ms. / Rout. No. ....., dated ..... 19.....

CAB

Issue 15/9/31

Refer A 3180-34-1 of 1399/34

~~Copy of~~ With reference to paragraph 3 of the letter from the Collector of South Kanara read above, the Curator Madras Record Office is requested to forward the papers containing the terms of the treaty said to have been entered into with the Govt and also ~~the~~ the following papers:-

(1) S.G of 31-8-1804

(2) S.G of 9.2.1821

(3) Papers regarding the grant of pension

Refer

to Combatchief and (4) other connected papers.

dg
10-9-84

12.9.84

KM
10.9.84

To the Curator, Madras Record Office with one
dtd the said with
[illegible] 1-4 CR

Attempts to get connected papers have not been successful. The terms of the treaty are still unknown. It is proposed to send the Collr's letter in ogl & call for the papers. Hence the reference. It is also proposed to call for the papers referred to in (I) draft may be signed

dg
1079

A3180/34
A-4060

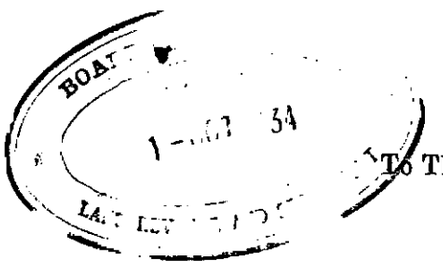
C.S. 82.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.

DEPARTMENT.

Received 27 Registered

From (Name) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N.Kelu Nair Avl., B.A.,
(Designation) Asst.Curator in Charge, Madras Record Office
Post Box ....., (Station) Egmore, Madras.
Telegraphic Address .....



To The Assistant Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Land Revenue & Settlement,
Chepauk, Madras.

No. 599-A IV/34 dated 28th Sep. 1934.

Sir,

Enclosures .....
.....
.....
Spare Copies .....

Allowances - Pension (South Kanara) - Vittal Pouse.

Ref:-Board's reference A.No.3180/34-1 dated 13th September 1934.

- - -

Papers noted in the margin relating to the grant of pension to the Vittal Pouse and Combla Chief are forwarded.

Board's Proceedings Back Nos.

29-29A	dated	14-7-1800.
3	"	17-7-1800.
6-7	"	17-9-1804.
21	"	21-9-1804.
56-57	"	8-1-1821.
35	"	25-1-1821.
8-9	"	15-2-1821.

The treaty referred to by the Collector in paragraph 3 of his letter is not traceable.

The sunuds referred to by the Collector of South Kanara in column 3 of his tabular report Ref. on C.No.1648 Ver. dated 14th December 1897 printed in G.o. 52 Revenue dated 28th January 1898 are also not traceable. From paragraph 21 of E.M.C. dated 31-8-1804 contained in Board's Consultations Back Nos. 6-7 dated 17th September 1804 it appears that the principles on which the allowances to the Vetel Pegada and Combla Rajah were regulated, were the same as those adopted with regard to the

the Mālikhana payable to the Rajahs in Malabar Board's proceedings Nos. 591-92 dated 20-4-1857 containing copies (D) of orders on the subject and a copy of the agreement entered into between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Rajah of Calicut in 1806 is furnished for reference

The enclosure to the Board's reference is returned.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Assistant Curator inCharge.

28-9-34

28-9-34

N.R.

29

C.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined ..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT :— Allowances - Nallikkara (South Kanara) v/s Lal Lunse

(K) READ AGAIN G.O.No.52 Rev dt, dated 28.1.1898 19.....

,, ,, ,, 19.....

READ *ALSO* :—

No. From the A3180/34-2, No. , dated 19.....

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 19.....

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 19.....

Order / Res.lution Ms. / Rout. No. , dated 19.....

Refer A.3180-34-2 dt 11/10 to the Collector of South Kanara with reference to para 3 of the accompanying letter from the Collector of South Kanara, the Board requests to be informed whether there are any papers in the Govt Office regarding the terms of the treaty entered into by the British Govt with the predecessors-in-title of the deceased and if so to transmit the same for reference & return to the Collector Madras Record Office who was asked to report

on the point States that no record is traceable with him)

2. The Collector States that the fact of adoption the validity of which has now to be decided was brought to the notice of the Govt. in June 1915 — vide in authenticated copy of the petition said to have been preserved (enclosed) the Board requests to be informed whether any petition was preferred to the Govt. as alleged and if so, he furnished with a copy of the orders passed thereon

11.10.34

10/10/34

10.10.34

Note
It does not appear to have been taken on 30.6.15. Hence the reference J

To reply to the Govt R.D with the Collr's letter dtd (the note) (missl) pp 1-3 cfs & 11-12 cfs

Ref.A2-3357-34.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 27th October 1934.

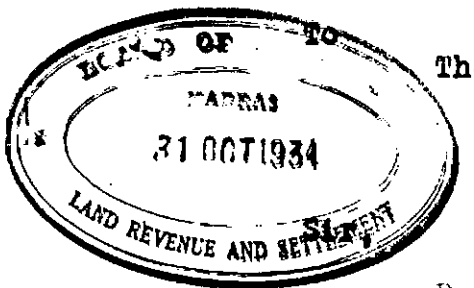
31

A 3180/1934.

A-4595A

From

E. M. Gawne, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara.



To

The Secretary to the Board,
Land Revenue and Settlement,
Madras.

(South Kanara) - Vital Hmor.)

Pensions - Political - Ravi Varma Narasimha Raja, M.R.Ry. Avargal - Holder of P.P.O.3326 - Death - Continuance of the pension to heirs - Orders solicited.

Reference:- My letter No. Ref.A2-3357-34, dated 2.8.1934.

I request early orders of the Board on my reference quoted above.

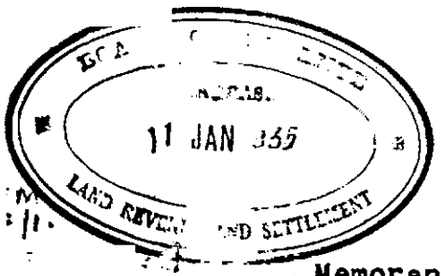
Your obedient servant,

Sundaramanda
For Collector. 29 X 34

Hon 29.10.34

D 3180/1934

A-20



REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum No.4156 B/34-2, dated 4th January 1935.

Subject:- Allowances - Malikhana - (South Kanara) - Vittal House.

From the Board of Revenue, L.R.&S., Ref.No.A-3180/34-2, dated 11-X-1934.

In paragraph 1 of its reference read above, the Board of Revenue requests to be informed whether there are any papers in the Government Office regarding the terms of the treaty entered into by the British Government with the predecessors-in-title of the late Ravi Varma Narasimha Raja of Vittal in regard to the allowance registered in his name in G.O.No.52, Revenue, dated 28th January 1898. The Government have obtained from the Board and from the Madras Record Office the old records connected with this pension and have examined them. In Major Munro's letter dated 16th June 1800, contained in Consultations of the Board of Revenue, No.28, dated 14th July 1800, it is stated that the ancestors of the Vittal Hegada were hereditary renters of the district which formed part of the tahsildary of Vittal and that they were not considered as Rajahs but rather as a higher order of Potails. In an extract from the report of the first Commissions from Bengal and Bombay, appearing in the Consultations of the Board of Revenue, referred to above mention is made of a pension granted to the Vittal Hegada by the British Government. It is seen from the report that Vittal Hegada like the Rajah of Coomba, assisted the East India Company in its war with Hyder, and was obliged at the close of the wars to seek refuge in Tellicherry where he had been admitted to a pension by the Company.

The following is an extract from the report referred to above:-

"....." their (the Rajah of Coomba and Vittal Hegada) countries although originally belonging to Malabar happening to have been placed under the cutcherry of Bednore and thus kept out of the cession in consideration of which circumstance the said Rajahs had about this time settled on them by the authority of the Bombay Government a pension of Rs.200 per month to each and they and their families were to reside at Tellicherry.

The conduct of Vittal Hegada after the conclusion of the wars having become unsatisfactory, Major Munro in his letter dated 16th June 1800 recommended his exemplary punishment. Para 8 of the letter runs as follows:-

"It was at one time my intention to have recommend that his pension should be increased to eight hundred Canary Pagodas yearly, but, after his having been kkx in rebellion for several months to accept his submission would be regarded as weakness (and) nothing but his punishment as an example to others can restore permanent quiet in the couhtry."

In paragraph 13 of the same letter, Major Munro stated that "it would be in vain to look for much obedience from them (the Rajahs of Coombla, Vittal and Nileshwaram) if they were entrusted with the management of their ancient districts." The Government accepted the recommendations of Major Munro and agreed with him "that the establishment of any of these chiefs in the actual management of any of the districts in Canara under whatever restrictions would practicably be found to restore their former savage and independent authority, which is utterly incompatible with the introduction of any regular Government into these countries." The Government also instructed the Resident in Mysore to "concert means ..... for the exemplary punishment" of Vittal Hegada as recommended by Major Munro.

2. Paragraph 9 of the Minute dated 22nd April 1804 recorded by the Governor-in-Council runs as follows:-

"With respect to the Coombla and Vittal Hegra Rajahs, I should propose that the Collector in Canara, be directed to report whether the same reasons still exist, which occasioned the recommendation of Major Munro in 1800 that these Rajahs should not reside upon their estates. The former services of those chiefs, and the misfortunes which they have suffered from Tippoo for their attachment to the British cause, entitle them to favourable consideration. I should therefore propose that the allowances, corresponding with the proportion of the revenue, received by the Malabar Rajahs, should be paid to them by the Collector of that division of Canara in which their estates may be.'

The proportion of the Revenue received by the Malabar Rajahs was 20 per cent of the net value of the country, formerly enjoyed by them. In paragraph 21 of his Minute of Consultations dated 31st August 1804, the Governor-in-Council reiterated the instructions issued in the Minute of 22nd April 1804 and ordered that the allowances due to the Coombla and Vittal Hegada Rajahs should be adjusted on the principle adopted in the 'province of Malabar' with effect from fasli 1213. The allowance enjoyed by the V[illegible] Hegada amounted to Rs.6,019-1-4 per annum. The Vittal Hegada died in May 1833 and the Board of Revenue in reporting the matter to the Government remarked as follows:-

"Pensions regulated upon the same principle, as was adopted in regard to the allowances of the Rajahs in Malabar, were granted by the Government in 1804 to the Vittal Hegada and the Coombla chief in Canara. That of the latter family has been declared by the Government to be hereditary, and it has been allowed to descend in the course of succession, usual in the Western coast. The allowance enjoyed by the Vittal Hegada, it appears amounts to Rs.6,019-1-4 per

per annum and the Collector requests sanction to continue the same to Raveevarma Narasimha, the son of the deceased Hegada's sister and his heir. As it is an allowance similar to that enjoyed by the Coombla chief, which has been declared by Government hereditary, the Board are of opinion that the pension should be continued to the family and granted in the name of Ravee Narasimma, as requested by the Principal Collector."

2. The Government passed the following order on the recommendation of the Board in G.O.No.895, Revenue dated 16th August 1933:- 1833 (P)

"This pension having been granted on the same considerations regulated on the same principle as the pension to the Coombla chief which the Government in 1821 declared to be hereditary, the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that it must likewise be considered as hereditary and is pleased to order accordingly that it be continued to Ravee Narasimmah the nephew of the deceased Hegada as the head of the family.

3. There is no mention in the old records of any treaty between the British Government and predecessors-in-title of the late Ravi Varma Narasimha Rajah, relating to this allowance. The Government do not see why it is assumed that there is any such treaty.

4. In paragraph 2 of its reference, the Board of Revenue refers to a petition alleged to have been submitted to the Government in June 1915. It does not appear that any such petition was received by the Government.

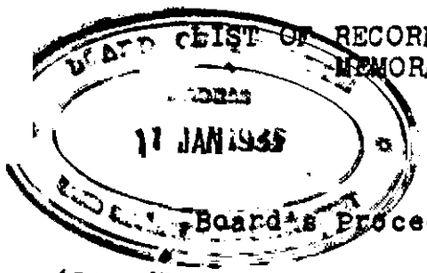
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, L.R.&S., (with enclosures).

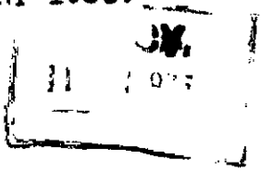
FORWARDED.
(BY ORDER)

P. Krishnan 5/1/35
Superintendent.

TJVN.4/1.



LIST OF RECORDS RETURNED TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE WITH GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM NO. 4156-B/34-2, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1935.



Board's Proceedings No.3, dated 17th July 1800.

(Board's ~~Circulation~~) Consultations

-do- 27-28, " 21st May 1801

-do- 11, " 8th June 1801

-do- 11, " 30th March 1801

-do- 29, " 19th February 1801

-do- 10-11, " 9th February 1801

-do- 14, " 8th January 1801

-do- 35, " 25th January 1821

-do- 6-7, " 17th September 1804

-do- 8-9, " 15th February 1821

-do- 56-57, " 8th January 1821

-do- 2-5, " 31st July 1800

-do- 21, " 24th September 1904

-do- 303-304" 12th February 1856

-do- 591-592 " 20th April 1857

-do- 3622, " 20th October 1884

-do- 29-29A " 14th July 1800

-do- 12, " 13th January 1801

-do- 11-12, " 9th March 1801

-do- 33-34, " 26th March 1801

Spare copy of G.O.No.52, Revenue, dated 28th January 1898.

----:(O):----

39

C.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..	22/2/35	CKK
When examined ..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:— Occasions - Political (South Kanara) Vittal Lease - Continuance in the name of Ravi Varma Parasara La Raja M.R.Rg. Avl. - Order passed.

READ AGAIN _____, dated _____ 19____.

" " _____ " _____ 19____.

READ *ALSO*:—

No. _____ From the A 3180/34; No. _____, dated _____ 19____.

No. _____ " refee 91110 " _____ " _____ 19____.

No. _____ " A203/35 34 " A " _____ 19____.

Order / Resolution Ms. / Rout. No. _____, dated _____ 19____.

Rec(Secl) 773 dy 21.2.35

The Collector of South Kanara is informed that there is no inquiry of the kind referred to in paragraph 3 of his letter read above, and that the allowance is continuable to Vittal, including adopted heirs and that he may continue it if he is satisfied with the validity of the adoption under the Hindu Law

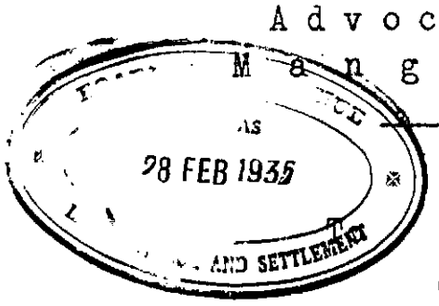
dy 21/2

21.2.35

21.2.35

2. The Collector of South Kanara with encls read above for info.

K.P.MADHAVA RAV, B.A.,M.L.,
Advocate,
Mangalore.



The Secretary,
The Board of Revenue,
(Land Revenue)
Madras.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herein a true copy of the Opinion of Sir Alladi Krishnaswamiaiyar, Advocate-General, Madras, in support of the claim of Ravi Varma Krishna Arasu and others of the family of Vittal Rajah, re: their Pension, now pending before the Government, and also true copies of two applications, made to the Collector of South Kanara in that connection, on 1st August 1934, and 11th February 1935, respectively, and to request that favourable orders may be passed early as the matter has been pending for the last ten months.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
K.P. Madhava Rao
Advocate.

Mangalore,
26th February 1935

Enc. 3.

(I)

Recorded & filed with Rc no. 773 dt 21-2-35

1 A copy of the Ad. General's opinion has already been sent to the Collector - vide Rc 5-705

1.3.35

1.3.35

OPINION OF ADVOCATE-GENERAL, M A D R A S.

O P I N I O N.

The grant is a hereditary one and there is no restriction on the line or class of heirs that can succeed to the estate. It is an accepted principle of Aliyasanthana Law that the adoptee acquires all the rights of the natural members of the tarwad. Where an Aliyasanthana family has been reduced to a single member, it is settled law that the sole member may make an adoption and the adoption may be of a male, male and female, or females and males, vide the cases referred to in Mr.Justice Sundara Aiyar's Book at page 29. Mr.Justice Subramanya Aiyar in the case reported in 20 Madras page 51 at page 55 refers to the fact that unlike under the Hindu Law an unlimited number of persons of both sexes can be adopted under the Marumakkathayam Law. In this view as the persons adopted have become members of the family of the adopter, they are entitled to the benefits of the pension. I notice that the matter is very fully discussed in the opinion of Mr.K.P.Madhava Rao and I have very little to add to his discussion of the authorities.

(Sd) A.Krishnaswami.

30-7-1934.

(True copy)
K.P.Madhava Rao
26.2.35.

K. P. MADHAVA RAV, B.A., M.L.,
ADVOCATE.
—*—

MANGALORE,
S. Kanara.
Date 11-2- 1935

To
The Collector of South Kanara,
M a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter dated 1st August 1934 I beg to request that you may be good enough to receive the true copy of the opinion of Sir Alladi Krishnaswamiaiyar. The Advocate-General herein enclosed in support of the claim of Ravi Varma Krishna Arasu and others of Vittal Rajah's family and to forward the same to the Government to be considered along with the records of the Case.

I beg to remain
Sir.
Your most obedient servant

Ec. 1. (Sd) K. P. Madhava Rao.
Advocate.

(True Copy).

K.P. Madhava Rao
26.2.35

K. P. MADHAVA RAV, B.A., B.L.
ADVOCATE.
—*—

MANGALORE,
S. Kanara.
Date 1-8- 1934.

To

The Collector of South Kanara

M a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herein a true copy of the Opinion of Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar in support of the claim of Ravi Varma Krishna Arasu and others of Vittal Rajah's family and so request that it may be considered along with the other records of the case.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) K. P. Madhava Rav

Advocate.

(True Copy)

K.P. Madhavarao

26. 2. 35.

Allowance - Rukmini (S. Kanara)
Vittal House

(2 bbb) M3 with one book.

Please see the letter of C. S. Kanara
on p 1 cf and the Govt Memo.
on p 33 cf.

In view of the orders of Govt.
referred to in para 2 on p 36 cf
it is clear that the allowance is
hereditary.

The question remains whether the
allowance is of the nature of
private property or is an allowance
in perpetuity in lieu of property
given up to Govt.

~~The allowance is rightly regarded as~~
~~hereditary property given up to Govt. as~~

The original grantee ~~was also~~ after
making reminders under ~~the Bedanore~~
Hyder were eventually expelled for
p 80 of Kanara aiding the British.

His conduct after the conclusion of the war was unsatisfactory and Sir Thomas (then Major) Munro recommended his exemplary punishment in 1800.

By 1804 all was apparently forgiven and forgotten and although it was considered undesirable that they should reside on their estates it was proposed that an allowance should be paid to them, corresponding with the proportion of the Revenue received by the Malabar Rajahs should be paid to them by the Collector of that district of Canara in which their estates may be. This was confirmed by the Governor in Council.

Possibly Munro was right in considering him to be an outrage in Patels rather than a Rajah. His family was however hereditary and he was powerful enough to wage war

p580
M. Treaty Seq.

both for and against the Bourbon power

It is reasonably clear that in 1804 the Govt recognized him as the possessor of an estate to which for political reasons it was undesirable to restore him and in lieu of which they granted him an allowance based on the revenues of that estate.

A (1K)

The Collr may be informed that there is no treaty in question but that the allowance is conferrable to heirs, including adopted heirs and that he may confirm it if he is satisfied with the validity of the adoption under Hindu Law.

If N3 considers that the nature of the allowance is doubtful the orders of Govt may be taken

AW
15.2.35

N3 The nature of the allowance seems

Clear Creek – is an alliance in lieu of
an estate which it was not desirable to
retain.

The Collector is instructed as at
A previous page